The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, he has made arrangements for a short series of Italian Operas, supported by

Madame Lorini, Signor Mario,
Madame Vietti, Signor Arnoldo Lutes,
Madame Viardot, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Orri, Signor Fallar,
Mlle. Sedlatzek, Signor Kinsi,
Mlle. Rita, Signor Chiorini,
and Signor Forsi,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c., &c.

The Opera will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
To Commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
The repertory will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Maria," "I Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Glucks, celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT and last appearance but one of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
FIRST Appearance of Mr. S. ARTAUD.
[Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Denlin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 10,
the performances will commence with an entirely new Drama, entitled
WIDOW'S WEDDING, OR THE GIPSY OF ASHBURTON DELL.
Squire Jacob - - Mr. Charles Young.
Lady Grace Erle - - Mr. George Vincent.
Agnes Erle - - Miss Annie Parker.
After which,
A GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT,
by the Denlin Family.
To be followed by the Original Burlesque, entitled
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS; OR THE PRINCE, THE PIRATE, AND THE PEARL.
Ezra - - Mr. Charles Young.
Selim - - Miss A. Parker.
To be followed by the celebrated Farce, entitled
THE IRISH TUTOR.
Terry O'Rorke - - A Citizen of Dublin.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH, OR STATE SECRETS.
Sir Humphrey Hedgehog - - Mr. Charles Young.
Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d.
Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 5s. 6d.
First Price at 9 o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 5s.; Upper ditto, 3s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
GRAND DAY FETE, MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1860.
In which occasion, by kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the Boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, with their Juvenile Brass Band and Drums, consisting of 80 performers.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
Fat Races, open to no other county; Athletic Sports of the Mountain Wonders.
Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic; Marionettes, &c., &c., &c.
Gates open at 2 o'clock. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. Robt. Fraser.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, August 10th, and during the week, the Amusements will commence at half-past six o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by
The performance of the Amazing Little Marionettes, unprecedented success of the astonishing Gymnastic feats of the
ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOATHERDERS,
Mr. J. LAMONT AND FAMILY.
In the Concert Hall at 8 o'clock, Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, will present selections from his popular Musical Entertainment "Begone, Dull Care." Mr. MacCabe, in her graceful Dances, and Mr. Jamieson and family in their chaste and elegant Dramatic Entertainment, concluding each evening with a splendid display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.
Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

MADAME ERNESTINA
Reads at the ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY, THIS (Friday), at 2-30 p.m., under the distinguished patronage of Sir George Hodson, Bart., Her Impersonations of Lady Macbeth, "Merchant of Venice" (Trial scene), Shakspere, X. F. "Merchant of Venice," "Bridge Scene," Hood. "The Veiled Statue," Longfellow. "Judith Lear" (part scene), Shakspere. "The Veil of St. Kayne," Tennyson. "Hamlet on Death," Shakspere. "The Miller's Wife," Coates. "School for Scandal" (part scene), Sheridan. "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Tennyson.
Carriages to be ordered for half-past four p.m.
Tickets, 2s. 6d.; to be had at the Royal Hotel, Quin's Hotel, and of Mrs. Macdonald, Milliner, Quinsborough-road, Bray.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
ST. MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-three years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Midwifery, Dissections, and Demonstr ctions at the Royal Medical School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Consultations from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by Mr. Hayden) One Guinea. Attendance, by Dr. F.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s. Midwifery included.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and its entire refurnishing, for their support, rendered special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, to which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,421 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, by the Treasurer, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and previous articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
On Friday, the 19th of October next, an Examination will be held for the admission of Students in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the Department of Civil Engineering and Agriculture.
Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held before the close of the first Term, but the last Matriculation Examination in the Faculty of Medicine will take place on the 24th of November.
The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 6th of October.
The Council have the power of conferring, at these Examinations, Exhibitions and Scholarships, of the value of £24 each, six in the Faculty of Arts, two in the Faculty of Medicine, and one in the Faculty of Law, and Forty-five Junior Scholarships—viz., fifteen in Classics, fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each, six in Classics, three in Law, and two in Civil Engineering, of the value of £16 each, and four in Agriculture, of the value of £15 each.
The Council is also empowered to award, at the same Examinations, several prizes, varying in value from £10 to £18.
The Queen's College, Galway, is a College of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the regulations of the Council are received for the purposes of Graduation in Arts, Law, and Medicine by the Senate of the University of London.
Prospectuses, containing full information as to the Course of Education and courses of instruction may be obtained on application to the Registrar.
By order of the President,
WILLIAM LUPTON, A.M., Registrar.
Galway, 10th July, 1860.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS.
J. JOHN HAWKSHAW, Civil Engineer, having by Commission (under the Great Seal) dated 31st July, 1860, been appointed her Majesty's Commissioner, whereby I am empowered and authorised to make and institute an inquiry touching and concerning the state of the present Supply of Water to the City of Dublin, the necessity which exists for an improved supply, and also as to the best source from whence such improved supply would be obtained, do hereby GIVE NOTICE that on TUESDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1860, and on the three following days, I shall attend in the City Hall, in the City of Dublin, from eleven a.m. to five p.m., to receive then and there such information, explanations, and suggestions of, and concerning, and in relation to, the several subject matters of the inquiry to be held by me under the said Commission as any person or persons interested in such several subject matters, or any of them, may be willing, or are, or may be required to communicate.
Dated this 7th day of August, 1860.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, shewing how, at most in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
The following subscriptions have been already received:—

	Per Mr. Thomas Martin :—	£.	s.	d.
Mr. John Brady, Builder		20	0	0
Mr Thomas Martin		10	0	0
Jonathan Henn, Esq		2	0	0
Henry Cruise, Esq		1	0	0
Mr Gilsin		1	0	0
Hon John Massy		1	0	0
Mr Joseph Brennan		1	0	0
Joseph Hone, Esq		1	0	0
Mr Thomas M'Evoy		1	0	0
Miss Murray		1	0	0
Miss Walsh		1	0	0
Mr Burke		1	0	0
Mr Wade		0	10	0
R. J. Parsons, Esq		0	10	0
Miss Trench		0	10	0
Miss E and Miss H Trench		0	15	0
Mrs Duffy		0	10	0
Mrs Kirwan		0	10	0
A Gentleman from Harcourt-terrace		0	16	10
Richard Nowlan, Wellington-road		0	5	0
Mr J Dunn, Lower Baggot-street		1	10	0
Mr Kinsella		0	10	0
From some gentlemen of the General Valuation Office of Ireland, per Mr Hogan, being one month's		3	11	0
Martin Burke, Shelbourne Hotel		1	0	0
Mrs & Miss Sandes		1	0	0
Mr Serjeant Howley		2	0	0
Lord Justice of Appeal		2	0	0
Mrs George Daniell		0	10	0
Mrs Wilson		0	5	0
Edward Blackburn, Esq		2	0	0
The Misses Courtney		2	0	0
T. G. Bellett, Esq, Q. C.		2	0	0
Upper Pembroke-st		0	5	0
S Rogers, Esq		2	0	0

Per Mr P M'Keon :—			
P. M'Keon, 10, Aungier-street	0	10	0
Thomas Byrne	0	2	6
William Crawly	0	2	6
A Freeman	0	2	6
Mr Flannery	0	2	6
Per Mr. T. H. Carroll :—			
Messrs Salmon and Son	5	0	0
W C Papworth	1	0	0
The Proprietor of the James Rawson Carroll	0	10	0
Lower Gardiner-street	0	10	0
Rev R T Smith, Haddington-road	0	5	0
Small Sums	0	11	6
Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong	0	2	6
Mr Lisle, per Mr Gallwey	0	2	6
For sufferers from accident, per post	1	0	0
For sufferers from accident, per post	0	5	0
Mr De Lisle, per Mr Gallwey	0	2	6
Mr C Nicholson, per do	0	2	6

Per Mr. Anthony Wilson :—			
F D (Postage Stamps)	0	1	0
Mr Wright	0	5	0
Rev H K Poole	0	4	0
John Hopkins	1	0	0
Colonel Westropp	0	10	0
"A Poor Person," by Mr Barber	1	0	0
A Friend, F B	0	10	0
The Misses Bourn	0	10	0
Richard Cathcart, Esq	0	10	0
Mrs John Kincy	0	2	6
A S (Kinnis post-mark	0	10	0
D, Lower Baggot-street	1	0	0
F W	1	0	0
A Pedestrian (Dublin post-mark)	1	0	0
Maurice Colles, Esq, Lr. Baggot-st	1	0	0
S H B	1	0	0
C A L	0	10	0
Rev Wm Roberts	1	0	0
James Chambers, Esq	0	5	0
James Carmichael, Esq	0	10	0
27, Ely-place			

Per Mr Thomas Waters :—			
D Carton, Esq	0	10	0
Doctor Daniell	0	5	0
A Lady	0	5	0
Mr L Farrell	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	0	5	0
Henry Tobin, Esq	0	5	0
Miss Keegan	0	2	6
M J Brady, Esq	0	10	0
Lady Brady	0	5	0
David Mahony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place	1	0	0
A Lady	0	5	0
Mr Fitzwilliam-square	0	10	0
Miss Keating	0	5	0
Miss Thompson	0	5	0
A Friend	0	2	6
James Tyrrell, Merrion-square	0	5	0
Mrs Allen	1	0	0
Mrs Smith	1	0	0
Mrs Pereira	1	0	0
A Laplander, Donnybrook	0	2	6
Henry Roe, Esq	0	5	0
Rev J A Galbraith, F T C D	1	0	0
M M	0	5	0
Philip Farley, Esq	0	10	0
A R	0	5	0
A Lady	0	5	0
Patrick Carey, Esq, Merrion-row	0	5	0
Mrs Bergin, 12, Pembroke-place, per S Rogers, Esq	0	5	0
The Misses M A, 9, Newgrove-terrace, per do	0	5	0
Received Postage Stamps	0	1	0
M M	0	2	0
Joseph T Pott, Esq	0	2	0
The Misses Wilson	0	5	0
James White, Esq	0	5	0
A Lady	0	5	0
A Young Lady in Baggot-street	0	5	0
Mrs Scales, Baggot-st	0	5	0
Mrs Smith, 43, Eccles-street	0	5	0
Laura	0	10	0
Doctor Lipsitt, 58, Wellington-road	0	10	0

Per Mr P M'Keon :—			
Messrs Pim & Co	2	0	0
Mr Kenny, Grocer, Cuffe-street	0	5	0
Mr Molloy, Cuffe-street	0	2	6
Mr Nolan, Stephen-street	0	2	6
Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place	1	0	0
Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa	1	0	0
Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street	1	0	0
W Hankin, Esq, 66, Wellington-road	1	0	0
Anonymous	0	10	0
Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square	0	10	0
Doctor Blyth	0	5	0
Doctor Haliday	0	5	0
Doctor Fitzpatrick	0	5	0
A Lady (Kildare-street)	0	5	0
Miss Rousace	0	5	0
Mr Milly	0	5	0
W H	0	5	0
K U	0	4	0

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.
A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860,
calling as follows:—

Marnooth, about 10-15 Morning		Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon.	
Enfield	" 10-45 "	Moate	" 2-25 "
Mullingar	" 12-0 Noon.	Athenry	" 3-40 "
Moate	" 1-0 Afternoon		
And arriving in Galway about 5-45, and Roscommon about 3-10			

Leaving Galway at Half-past Four o'clock, Longford and Roscommon about 8-30 Evening.

FARES:	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
From Dublin	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Mullingar, and Back	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Moate, do			
" Athlone, do	12 6	9 0	5 0
" Longford do			
" Cavan, do	15 0	10 6	6 0
" Ballywilan, do			
" Roscommon, do	16 6	11 6	6 6
" Ballinasloe, do			
" Athenry, do	18 6	13 0	7 6
" Galway, do			
From Marnooth or Enfield	14 6	11 0	6 6
To Galway, and Back			
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywilan	14 0	10 0	5 0
To Galway, and Back			
From Roscommon	10 0	8 0	5 0
To Galway, and Back			
From Mullingar	9 6	8 0	5 0
To Galway, and Back			
From Athlone or Moate	7 6	6 0	4 0
To Galway and Back			
From Ballinasloe	5 6	4 0	2 6
To Galway and Back			

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.
First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be carried.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.
Tickets not transferable.
By order of the President,
Broadstone, Dublin, 28th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Tenders, addressed to me, will be received up to the 6th day of SEPTEMBER next, for executing Works of Additions and Alterations at Dunmanway Model National School, County of Cork, according to plan and specification, to be seen at said School-house, and at the office of Mr. John Sweetman, 6, Lancaster-quay, Cork. Each proposal to be for a lump sum, and to be delivered in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary, on the proper printed form, which may be had at the School-house, Mr. Stirling's Office, and to be accompanied by a detail, giving quantities and prices, and endorsed "Tenders for Works at Dunmanway Model National School."
N.B.—Persons tendering should send in testimonials from some respectable persons in their locality, as to their character and skill as workmen, unless previously known to the Board.
(By order of the Board)
EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.
Office of Public Works, Dublin,
6th August, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Parnell Rooms, the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on Friday Evening, August 10, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—The Alleged Assumption and Intercession of B.V.M.
Chairman—Mr. G. M'COUGHAN.
If St Matthew, St Mark, St Luke, St John, St James, St Peter, St Jude, and St Paul, were all silent about the Assumption of our Blessed Lord, what would we think of it? Would not infidels scoff and laugh at us for trying to impose upon them what could not be proved? They are not indeed silent about this glorious truth (see Mark, xvi 19; Luke, xxiv 50, 51; Acts, i 9, 10, 11; Rev. xii 5), and many other passages), but they are all silent about the pretended Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. What are we to conclude then, but that it never took place?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend

TO CONTRACTORS.
In the matter of } THE Commissioners Acting in the above matter, Bray Commons } invite competent persons to examine Inclosure Act, 1859. } the Plans and Specifications for the Execution of the following Works, viz.:—
No. 1. To Form, Level, Lay a Tile Sewer, Curbstone, Gravel and complete the Main Road, and also to form Stone, Gravel, and complete the Terrace Walk, on the Southern side of the Public Park, along the left bank of the Bray River.
No. 2. To Build a Wall round the proposed Fair Green.
Plans, Sections, and Specifications of the above Works, may be inspected any day from WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, till 4 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, at the office of R. R. Carpenter, Esq., C.E., 51, Leinster-road, and at my office, Bray.
Tenders for same to be lodged with me not later than 2 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST Next.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
(By order) J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Dated this 4th day of August, 1860.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be allowed to continue, and the object of this Society is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of the destitute, by the increased admission into it of these poor orphans.
Last month five very interesting cases of Orphanages presented themselves for admission. Each of these children, the sons and daughters of Romanists, being on either Protestant offspring of a mixed marriage, they cannot obtain a shelter, the Committee were obliged to refuse them, regarding this matter in a religious point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already £400. The Committee felt that, were they responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented, the Committee would be sinning against God, in receiving these children, on the one hand, and, on the other, in refusing admission to the extent of about £50 a year, and thereby incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £40 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission to these children, whose parents, members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (Protestants) hadalready endured much conflicting struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out the hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they are exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence to seal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. The Committee have taken into consideration all the circumstances of each cordingly, after a careful consideration of the most urgent case, the funds at present reserved to admit seven of the most urgent applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected Orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each to receive one of the nineteen children now in the annexed list. To meet this generous offer, the names of nineteen friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.
"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a residence and establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under the Society's Apprentice-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards the object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months.
"I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a lady of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of an asylum for orphans exceeding 140 which the Society can maintain; same not to be applied from principal, member shall continue to exceed 140."
It is expected that the sum of £1,000 will be raised, 1000, and the if five individuals cannot be found to give £200 each, smaller sums or collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed £1,000 for each fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the effects of the appeal would be felt in this good work can be made available.
Boxes have been prepared to hold the contributions, and the Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in St. Andrew-street, Dublin.
The annual contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Contributions already received:—			
Lady Griffith,	£5	5	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	1	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Stapleton,	1	0	0
Miss Georgina Rotheram,	0	5	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	1	0	0
George Casey, Esq.,	1	0	0
Colonel Portlock,	1	0	0
The Baron De Robeck,	1	0	0
C. C.,	1	0	0
A Gentleman,	1	0	0
Gener - Hall,	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	1	0	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	1	0	0
Espine Baily, Esq.,	1	0	0
A. B.,	1	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Rev. St. George French,	1	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	0	0
Rev. R. H. Johnson,	1	0	0
Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. La Touche,	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
Mrs. Geoghegan	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. N——,	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.,	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	1	0	0
A Friend,	1	0	0
A few Friends at the Meeting,	1	0	0
Stamps (Belfast),	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	5	0
Mrs. K Courtney,	0	5	0
Captain A F Graves,	0	3	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	2	0
Anonymous, Bangor	0	1	0
A.	0	1	0
A Friend,	0	1	0
H.	0	1	0

Sermons.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS,
45, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
Patron—The Earl of ROSSE.
On SUNDAY next, 12th AUGUST, 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D. V.) in the MORNING STRAND CHURCH, and a Collection made in aid of the funds of the above Association.
Divine Service to commence at 12 o'clock.
The objects of the Association are to better the condition of the Protestants of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute destitution; and to rescue the young from the contamination of the workhouse.
Twenty-three years' experience has proved that the constitution, plan, and working of this Association have been found competent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power of intent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power of labour or pursue remunerative occupation is not done away by age or infirmity.
Benefactions of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the Rev. RICHARD HEPWORTH, and Rev. GEORGE B. WYNNE, 45, Molesworth-street.

NORTH OF IRELAND EMIGRATION OFFICE.
THOMAS B. FOLSON,
Licensed Passenger Broker,
begs to inform intending Emigrants that passage can be obtained through his Agency for New Zealand (with gift of 40 Acres of Land for each adult), the principal Australian Ports, and to all places in the United States or Canada, in first-class Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
Rates of Passage and Steerage Berths:
To Melbourne, Sydney, Port Phillip, or Geelong, £16 to New York, Boston, or Quebec, £6 to Derry, Galway, or Cork.
Railway Tickets issued at half the usual Fares.
Every assistance will be liberally dealt with.
General Emigration Office, 1, Wellington-place, Enniskillen.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
Each 3,000 tons burthen, sailing at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at Galway:

Connaught, for New York	"	21st "
Leinster, for New York and Boston	"	4th Sept.
Prince Albert, for New York	"	18th "

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN :—
TO NEW YORK or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £16 10s.; and £13 10s., according to accommodation.
TO ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £16 10s.; and £13 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage—£6 5s.
To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including stewards' Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.
First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be carried.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO 9, Eden-quay, Dublin

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(INSTITUTED 1803.)
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS.
Insurances may be effected at moderate rates upon every description of property.
Common, 1s 6d per cent. Hazardous, 2s 6d. Doubly hazardous, 4s 6d.
Farming Stock; Public Hospitals, and Poorhouses Insured free of duty.
The Company's policies cover losses occasioned by explosion of Gas.
Losses settled with promptitude, and liberality.
Existing policies in other offices can be transferred to the IMPERIAL free of expense.
JOSEPH MANLY, JUN., AGENT,
46, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Education.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.
Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.
No. 18, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—
Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 13th of August next.
At the late Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, pupil of the school, obtained first place.
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the late Examinations Mr. E. M. Larminie, direct from the School, obtained Twenty-second Place.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Examinations held last May for Addiscombe, Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place.
Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, having a portion of his time to spare, wishes to devote it to Teaching the Pianoforte and Singing. Terms moderate.—Address "A. A." (Music), Irish Times Office.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
111, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Conducted by Miss ROSES, with the aid of efficient masters.
REFERENCES:—
Rev C M Fleury, D D, Upper Leeson-street.
Rev John Finlayson, Lower Baggot-street.
Rev Thomas Twiss, Adelaide-terrace, Donnybrook-road.
Rev Thomas Lyster, Ashfield House, Harold's Cross.
Robert Adams, Esq, M.D, Stephen's-green.
John Hatch Power, Esq, D.L, 21, Harcourt-street.
Rev John Ryan, Rathfarnham.
Rev John A Wall, Portarlington.
Rev Robert Hogg, LL.D., The Vicarage, Randalstown.
Also to several Parents, to the Parents of the Pupils.
Business has been resumed.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN.
RE-OPENED on the 16th of AUGUST.
H. T. HUTCHINSON receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Special attention is attended to, and the pupils have access to Scriptural Education; and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

ENGLISH, MERCANTILE, AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
1, KILDARE-PLACE, KILDARE-STREET.
Mr. BELL, Professor of Logic and English Literature, author of "The Principles of Elocution," "The Modern Speaker," &c., &c., of "The Principles of Elocution," "The

AS HOUSE AND PARLOUR MAID, a Young Girl, who can be well recommended, and will make herself generally useful.—Address "S. F.," 29, Upper Sackville-street.

THE REMARKABLE SUMMER OF 1860.
AND ITS DEPRESSING EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE.
Scarcely in the recollection of the oldest could a comparison be instituted with the remarkable Summer now nearly at its close, and its almost paralysing effects upon commerce. As a proof of its ruinous consequences both to Foreign and British Manufacturers, we have been enabled to collect the produce of several of the most eminent Houses connected with our trade, at a reduction of fully one-half from their original cost, and which we have arranged for Sale in the following order:—

Lots No. 1 and 2.
50 Pieces of the purest Black French Glace Silks, at 2s 5½d, 2s 9½d and 3s 11½d, to 5s 9d. Usual prices from 4s 9d to 7s 6d per yard.
100 Pieces of beautiful French Foulard and Fancy Glace Silks, in all the latest arrangements of design, 2s 1d, 2s 9d, 3s 6½d, to 4s 6d per yard, of the wide widths. Former prices, from 3s to 6s.

200 Flounced and Bronzed Silk Robes at equally Reduced Prices.

Lot No. 3.
180 Foreign and Paisley Filled Shawls from 18s 9d to 6 Guineas, being less than one-half their value.
220 Printed Barege, Llama, and Fancy Woven Shawls, from 4s 11d upwards, many of which are at not one quarter their value.

Lots No 4 and 5.
350 Pieces Barege Anglaise, and other New Fancy Textures for Morning or Evening Dresses, from 8d to 21s the dress; now selling at fully one-half the price in this city at from 1½ to 3½.
Many fine Scarlet Cloth Costumes, late 45s, now 25s.
175 Flounced French Printed Muslin and Organdie, 3s 11½d, 4s 6d, 5s 11½d, and 7s 6d the Dress, worth from 7s 6d to 21s. A large quantity of Jaconets; also of Linen Ginghams, Batiste, French Printed Cambrics and

Bill for Ireland extending the system of out door relief, and introduced with the concurrence of Government, by Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Monsell, in the House of Commons, will not pass the House of Lords. The Earl of Derby said last night he could not consent to their insertion, as it was a breach of the pledge given to the Ulster members by the Government, that the bill should be only a Continuance Bill. Several members on the Government side, amongst others Lord Stanley of Alderley, took the same view of it. Earl Granville put forth the lame defence that the Government looked on Mr. Monsell as representing the views of the entire body of Irish members, and accepted the clauses accordingly, but indicated how little support he could give to them when the matter came regularly before the House. You may, then, expect, on the discussion of the bill in committee, to see them erased.

Mr. Crum-Ewing gave notice last night that he would, on Friday next, move for the following returns regarding the Post Office establishments in the United Kingdom in towns of from 20,000 to 70,000 "inhabitants ?"—The average number of letters passing through the respective offices; statement of the incomes of the several postmasters; the cost of offices where the buildings have been erected or purchased by Government, and the sums, if any, which have been contributed in the respective localities; and the annual rent of such offices as are rented.

Mr. Edwin James announced that he would move the following resolution as an amendment on the motion for the second reading of Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill:—That, before proceeding further with this bill, it is desirable that this House should be in possession of further information as to the entire cost of the construction and efficient maintenance of the sea defences, and the proposed land fortifications, distinguishing the expenses necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed sea defences and land fortifications.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—We have received a communication signed "Citizen," as well as several others, on the above subject. But, as all prospect of a Volunteer levy being legalised in Ireland during the present session of Parliament is at an end, we conceive that no practical good would result from publishing further correspondence on the subject at present.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Earl and Countess of Craven have left Charles-street, for Ashdowne Park, Berks.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have left town for their seat, Marston House, Somersetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Durham have left town to pass a few weeks at Weymouth.

The Countess Cowper and Ladies Cowper have left their mansion in St. James-square, for Panshanger, Herts.

The Countess Alphonse de la Marmora and the Misses Bertie Mathews have left Farrance's Hotel for Warwick.

Viscountess Jocelyn arrived in town a few days since from St. Leonard's on Sea, and will shortly leave town for Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have returned to Cleveland-square, from visiting the Earl of Sandwich, at Hinchingbrook.

Lord and Lady Worsley have left Portman-square for the Continent.

Lord Ravensworth and family have left Fulham for Ravensworth Castle, Durham.

Lord Brougham has left Grafton-street for Brougham Hall, his seat in Westmoreland. Lady Brougham leaves on Saturday to join the noble and learned lord in the North.

Lord and Lady Tredegar and family have left their residence in Portman-square for Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire.

Lord and Lady Muncaster have left town for Muncaster Castle, Cumberland.

THANKS.

From Committee for enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for following, per Rev J S Bell, collected by Mrs B Hone:—B Hone, Esq, senior, £1; Rev R T Smith, £1; B Hone, Esq, junior, £2; Miss Hone, £2; Mrs B Hone, £3; T Hone, Esq, £1; Joseph Hone, Esq, £1; John Gallow, Esq, £1; John Gallow, jun., Esq, £1 10s; Mrs R T Smith, £1; Nathaniel Hone, Esq, £2; Echlin Molyneux, Esq, £1; Miss Moore, 10s; Richard J Hone, Esq, 10s; Thomas C Hone, Esq, £1; J Chaloner Smith, Esq, £1; Edith and Samuel, 5s; L D, 2s 6d; A Friend, 10s 6d; R T Hone, Esq (second subscription), 10s; Joseph Hone, Esq, £5.

THE ARMY.

The s.s. troopship Himalaya, Captain Secombe, from Dublin, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday afternoon, and embarked the 1st battalion of the 10th Regiment from the Royal William Victualling-yard on Wednesday morning, for conveyance to Portsmouth, on their way to Aldershott.

On Tuesday morning the remaining depot companies of the 53rd Regiment, numbering 200 non-commissioned officers and men, vacated Chatham garrison, where they have been quartered since 1843, and proceeded by special train to Chichester, to await the arrival of the headquarters and service companies of the regiment now on their passage home from India. The officers who proceeded with the depot were Captain J. H. Lothian, Lieutenant J. Macneill, Lieptenant G. F. Storey, Ensign H. D. Rooke, and Ensign W. E. S. Bathscombe. The 53rd Regiment, which now on its homeward voyage from Calcutta in the Lady Clarendon, in which vessel it embarked on the 17th of April last, has been sixteen years in India, having left England in August, 1844. Owing to the hard fighting it has gone through, and the number of volunteers—amounting to about 500 —given by it to other regiments serving in India and China, including 200 to the 99th Regiment in China—the service companies have been much reduced, and now only number a little more than 300 men. The depot, however, is about 500 strong, and as recruiting for the 53rd is proceeding at the rate of about 50 per month—the staff being open and recruits enlisted by every recruiting party in the kingdom—the regiment will shortly be raised to its required strength of 1,000 bayonets.

The depot of the 1st battalion of the 5th (King's Own), numbering three officers and 180 men of all ranks, under the command of Capt. A. E. H. Ansell, and the depot companies of the 83rd Regiment, the strength of which is seven officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived at Chatham garrison on Tuesday afternoon from Cork barracks, for to be attached to the Indian depots. The 1st battalion of the 4th King's Own is serving in Bombay, and embarked in 1857; the headquarters of the 83rd Regiment are at Belgaum, and embarked in 1849.

Gen. Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, died a few days since, at his residence near Southampton. The deceased General, who stood third on the list of his branch of the service, obtained the rank of Second-Lieutenant in 1794.

Major-Gen. Hassell R. Moore, formerly in the Royal Artillery, died on Friday last, at his residence in the neighbourhood of Farnham.

THE NAVY.

The following Commanders have been promoted to be Captains:—H Trollope, J A P Price, W Armytage, R H Risk, T M S Pasley, and the Hon F A Forbes. The following Lieutenants have been promoted to be Commanders:—J B Field, R C H Robinson, P Saumerez, S J Greville, C M Buckle, E C H Symons, C H Simpson, L J Moore, E Nares, A J Kingston, J E Bickford, E H L Ray, C T Jago, C J Wray, C Fairbolme, T R Purvis, W H Edge, L H Verstarine, the Hon E G L Cochrane, C R F Boxer, and J S Graham. Mr A T Powlett, Mate, has been promoted to be Lieutenant.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—Commander M B Dunn to be inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, vice Jackson, appointed to the Formidable; Commander C W Bonham to the Victory; Lieutenant E F Lodder to command the Jackal, vice Simpson, promoted; Lieutenant Frank Austin Scott to be Flag Lieutenant to the Victory; Lieutenant R G S Pasley to the Cressy; Thomas Bourchier and John G Boulton, Masters additional to the Pelorus; Henry Studdy and Charles Mason, Midshipmen, to the Hornet.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

TURKEY—EXTENSIVE CONSPIRACY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 1 (VIA MARSEILLES).—A threatened outbreak has been prevented at Salonica, and also at Aleppo. The agitation in Bosnia is increasing. It is confirmed that a conspiracy against the life of the Grand Vizier had been discovered. The revelations compromise several persons of high standing.

The Grand Vizier has compelled several high functionaries to return public money illegally acquired. Arrears of pay are getting due to the army and to public employers. A great panic prevails among a portion of the European inhabitants, some having returned from the country to Constantinople. The sale of gunpowder has been prohibited, but the Turks are said to have already bought large quantities.

ITALY.

The Count of Syracuse, the King of Naples' uncle, has written a letter to the Prince of Carignan, announcing that he adheres to the grand principle of the unity of Italy, and is prepared to hail Victor Emmanuel as his King. This happy circumstance confirms the message now almost universal, that Garibaldi the Great will enter Naples without bloodshed.

The Patrie contradicts the assertion of several Italian journals, that the French garrison at Rome is about to be diminished.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, AUGUST 8TH.—The city is tranquil. Troops are continually arriving for the defence of Naples.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 9TH.—Three vessels have left Toulon with troops for Syria.

SICILY.

PALERMO, AUG. 6.—An official account states that Garibaldi only consented to the terms of the capitulation of Melazzo after representations had been made to him by some Neapolitan officers, to the effect that their soldiers were still brothers of the Sicilians, although fighting against them by order of their superiors. The municipality, the public, and all other branches of the municipal administration of Messina, have been organised. The lighthouse and Port Conzage are occupied by the Garibaldians, with a battery of fourteen guns.

Volunteers and siege artillery are daily arriving in Messina.

It is expected that some persons who oppose the Government proposition of an Italian Confederation, and others who are suspected of being foreign agents, will be expelled from the island.

CALCUTTA, CHINA, AUSTRALIAN, AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, AUGUST 9.—The Massalia, with the greater portion of the above mails, has arrived. She brings 130 passengers and £496 in specie; she spoke the Ceylon on the 30th, the Valetta on the 31st ult., the schooner Malcolm Bevan on the 5th, and the Ripon on the 7th inst. The British brigantine Topsey, 13 days out from Cardiff, foundered on the 29th ult. Crew reached Gibraltar on the 3rd instant, per the Marina. Gibraltar exchange on London, 90 days, 50¼ to 50¾. Freights unaltered.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Yesterday afternoon the half-yearly meeting of the above railway was held. The report was adopted.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The directors of this railway propose a dividend of 3 per cent.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

The European Forces (India) Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH urged some objections to the measure, which he declared it his intention to oppose at a future stage.

The Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of amendments on the Tramways (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to.

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time after some discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Rifle Volunteers Bill passed through committee.

The Industrial Museum (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Some other bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned at eight p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

On the motion for going into committee of supply,

Mr. ADDERLY called attention to the plans for the improvement of the National Gallery, strongly recommending that of Capt. Kowke.

A discussion followed, in which strong protests were made against the retention of the Academy in the present building, contrary to the decision of the committee, and a direct understanding.

Mr. COWPER promised to explain the matter fully when the estimate for the National Gallery was brought forward.

CIVIL SERVICE ACCOUNTS.

Sir F. BARING complained of the manner in which the Civil Service accounts were audited and appropriated. The most important accounts never came before the audit commissioners at all.

Mr. LAING entered into explanations upon the subject, alleging that the audit office had not at present sufficient machinery for a complete audit, and that many considerations must be entertained before a more perfect system could be established. The Government were well aware of the necessity of a change, and were sincerely resolved to apply themselves to the subject during the recess, with the view of bringing forward a measure next session.

AUDIT AND APPROPRIATION.

A resolution, proposed by Sir F. BARING, that the present system of audit and appropriation was imperfect, and ought to be amended, was agreed to after a discussion, and a promise from the Home Secretary that a measure should be introduced next session.

COMMISSION OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS (IRELAND).

Mr. HASSARD complained of the non-attendance of the members of the Board of Commissioners of Charitable Donations in Ireland, owing to which the business of the charities was most inconveniently interrupted.

Mr. CARDWELL stated that he had already taken steps to amend the evil by calling on the Commissioners either to attend or resign.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the rest of the sitting was occupied by the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates.

PAPER DUTIES.

At the evening sitting,

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that on to-morrow (Friday) he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relative to the Government paper duties, and should call attention to the position in which the House stood with respect to this question.

INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir C. WOOD gave notice that on Monday next he should bring forward the Indian budget, and in committee of the whole House should ask leave to bring in a bill authorising the Indian Government to raise a loan of £3,000,000.

SPAIN.

Mr. H. BAILLIE inquired whether any applications had been made to admit Spain to the rank of a first-rate Power, and, if so, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to withhold its consent so long as the Government of Spain continues to tolerate the slave trade, and systematically to disregard its treaties and engagements with the country.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the French Government had suggested to the other Great Powers that Spain should be recognised as a first-rate State, and that Austria, in assenting to this proposition, had on its side proposed that Sweden should be admitted to the same rank. If the claim of these States was acknowledged, the British Government considered that no just cause existed for refusing a like privilege to Portugal and Sardinia, in which case there could be no fewer than nine Powers admitted to the first rank. The question was, however, still under consideration, and no definite determination would be arrived at during the present session.

FORTIFICATION EXPENSES BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Fortifications Provision for Expenses Bill,

Mr. E. JAMES moved, by way of amendment, that before proceeding further with this bill, it is desirable that the House should be in possession of further information as to the entire cost of the construction and efficient maintenance of the sea defences and the land fortifications, distinguishing the expenses necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed sea defences and land fortifications.

Sir C. NAPIER seconded the amendment, contending that if the fleet were properly organised, and the maritime supremacy of England secured, the proposed expenditure in stone batteries would be altogether unnecessary.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply, gave some explanations touching the character and use of the proposed fortifications, and described various contingencies under which, he maintained, the safety of the great arsenals would not be secured in the absence of defence works on land.

Colonel DICKSON supported the amendment, believing that the land fortifications would be utterly useless, except in the event of an invasion. Such an event was either impossible, or, if possible, would involve only the peril of London. He enforced the expediency of effecting considerable augmentation in the standing army.

Lord ELCHO thanked the Government for what they had done, and proposed to do, for the defence of the country. The public feeling, out of which a body of 138,000 volunteers had arisen, from which he did not partake of panic, but was inspired by the conviction that the country had been left in a state of dangerous unpreparedness for attack, and a determination to render England more secure hereafter. This sort of feeling should support her Majesty's Ministers in the measures they were taking for the same purpose.

After a few words from Captain JERVIS,

Mr. MONSELL recommended the Government to make further inquiry before embarking upon an enormous expenditure for works which, in all probability, would prove entirely useless.

Some comments upon matters of detail were made by Sir DE LACY EVANS and Sir G. SMITH.

Mr. B. OSBORNE repeated the objections he formerly urged against the plan of fortifications, on the ground that the measure was introduced so late in the session, was so imperfectly explained, and was not provided for in the financial arrangements for the year.

Sir M. PETO joined in recommending further inquiries before so large a sum was spent for so questionable a purpose as the proposed fortifications.

Mr. WHITE urged that, instead of beginning to erect stone defences, the Volunteer movement should be encouraged, and the Militia forces called into existence; when the people had arms in their hands, they would be prepared to defend their homes and liberty.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the question had been fully discussed on a previous occasion, and the sense of the House most unmistakeably expressed by a division. The Government had been charged on one side, with introducing this measure without sufficient investigation; and, on the other, with having delayed it until a late period of the session. To both he replied, that after the report of the Defence Commissioners was presented, the case had undergone careful inquiry. Committees and authorities were engaged to propose a plan which the Administration had laid after mature deliberation before the House. While almost every member admitted the necessity for increasing the means of defence the most extensive divergency existed in the methods that were severally recommended. Naval members suggested more ships, military members demanded more soldiers, and the lawyers, he presumed, would meet the enemy with an injunction. Amidst this diversity of opinion, he maintained that the plan selected by the Government was the best. It did not arise from panic, and expressed no suspicion of foreign powers, but simply placed beyond the reach of sudden attack the storehouses and arsenals wherein the material elements of our navy were prepared and preserved.

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 143 to 32. The bill was then read a second time.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

On the motion for going into committee of supply,

Sir M. PETO moved, as an amendment, a resolution setting forth that it was expedient to discontinue the Ordnance survey on the 25-inch scale till the survey of the 1-inch scale shall have been completed and published. To complete the survey on the larger scale would be maintained, involve a cost of at least £3,000,000.

Mr. S. HERBERT said that no further surveys were to be made this year, and the whole question would be laid before Parliament next session.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went into committee of supply.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. LAING, in bringing forward the vote for the Galway Packet Contract, entered into a detail of the circumstances and negociations which had resulted in the conclusion of that contract. The question which the Ministers had at present to meet was very simple—there was a distinct contract in existence, legally binding upon the Government. The select committee who had investigated the subject, had reported against the expediency of granting the money, but said nothing touching the validity of the agreement; and the packet company had entered into an outlay of £480,000, and although some slight delay had occurred in fitting out the steamers, the company were substantially ready to carry out their undertaking with Government. Even if the contract were shown to be impolitic, there was no justification for cancelling it on that ground, as an agreement was formerly concluded. If that principle were adopted, every contract, including that with Sir S. Cunard, would be subject to doubt, and liable to repudiation, at the caprice of Parliament. The clause in the contract specifying that the money to be paid to the company must previously be voted by the House, could not, he argued, be employed to invalidate the agreements, since the company were obliged to make preparations for its fulfilment on their side, and it would be most unjust to leave them to suffer heavy losses on this account, by refusing at the last moment to vote the subsidy. The arrangement might have been concluded hastily, imprudently, and without due consideration, for English and Canadian interests, but it should not be said to have been done corruptly, nor would it be fair to visit the consequences of what might, perhaps, be deemed a bad bargain for the public, upon the heads of innocent shareholders in the enterprise. The question should not be regarded as a merely Irish question; it should be considered on broader grounds. The time was past when any distinction should be drawn between different sections of the United Kingdom. English representatives should view the subject without exclusive predilections, and vote upon the simple principle that the bargain was a bargain. A vote for £60,000 for the Galway packet subsidy was then proposed from the chair.

Mr. P. BOUVERIE moved that the vote should be disallowed; the contract was improvident and unthrifty, and the way in which it was negociated, and which the right hon. member described at much length, left, he contended, no cause for complaint on the part of the company. If it were not cancelled on the interest of the country, the transaction would not bear investigation; if this and the Canada contract were cancelled, the country would be saddled with an useless outlay of £150,000 per annum for seven years. The Derby Government were much to blame in the matter; they concluded the agreement in an extraordinary manner, the papers being taken out of the customary course, and the bargain effected against the distinct remonstrances of the Post Office Department. If any innocent persons were endangered by cancelling the compact, it would be much more economical to give them full compensation than to carry out the bargain to its full extent.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that the contract was made in the most formal manner by the Government, and had hitherto been faithfully fulfilled by the company. The service was more punctually performed by their steamers than those of the Cunard Line. The assertion that the bargain was struck precipitately on the eve of an election was totally contrary to the facts. The establishment of a communication between Galway and America had been contemplated for many years, and the object was one calculated to produce the greatest benefit to Ireland. Among the Irish population the opposition to the contract was universally attributed to a jealous wish to withhold advantage from the country, for the sake of preserving the English monopoly of the profitable transaction. One-third of the postal communication with America came from Ireland, and a still larger proportion of the passengers to the United States. The Galway company's steamers have carried more persons than the Cunard vessels, and as these were chiefly steerage passengers it was highly important to render the voyage short, safe, and cheap. Ireland had clear right to the contract. It was one of the most beneficial imposts, not only to Ireland but to the whole empire, and in this conclusion he believed every body would agree before the term for which it was concluded had expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that if Parliament had intended to refuse the subsidy, that refusal should have been intimated a year ago. The company had laid out their money in building steamers; for this reason he intended to vote for the grant.

Sir F. BARING observed that the select committee, of which he had been a member, had given no opinion touching the validity of the contract, but simply recommended that it should be put an end to. He denied that those who disapproved of this particular bargain were actuated by any hostility to Ireland's interest. If the contract were cancelled the service would be put up for competition, in which Galway, as well as any other port in Ireland, might take part. Communications on the subject were previously made from Liverpool for Limerick, and from Canada promises given by the Treasury, that every project should be duly considered; but in the end this undertaking was broken with all the parties, and the matter settled behind their backs by the conclusion of the agreement with the Galway Company. The House could not be called upon to vote two hundred over to some third parties. The House would thus be precluded from interfering in many important cases involving large outlays of public money. He serious vote. If they established the vote, every bargain, however bad and improvident, or however questionable the conduct of its original constructors, must be held good, provided the affairs did not wish to decide the question on monetary considerations, and were willing to vote away more than the subsidy to clear the character of Parliament, and put an end to a doubtful, and, perhaps, discreditable transaction.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the contract had been concluded by the late Government entirely from their persuasion that it would benefit the country, and especially Ireland. The arrangement was not effected hurriedly or informally, but after mature consideration, and in the most deliberate manner. He denied emphatically that the contract was either unwise or improvident, believing, on the contrary, that it was a provident and beneficial arrangement. Mr. Disraeli then proceeded to justify the mode in which the negociations were conducted, and the contract concluded by the Treasury, and repudiated the allegation that any corrupt motive had prompted the Government in affecting the agreement. There was, he added, a great jealousy among certain classes in certain towns of England, against any encouragement to Irish enterprise, but when Southampton and Liverpool obtained such liberal subsidies, it is surely unworthy of Englishmen to begrudge some share in the advantage to distant Galway.

Mr. ROEBUCK answered the charge of corruption, which, he observed, seemed to apply personally to himself or to Lord Derby; one as having promoted, and the other as having sanctioned the contract. There was no occasion for corruption on either part, and even Mr. Lever, who was made a sort of scapegoat in the affair, instead of deriving benefit from the enterprise, had raised a large capital in its success; the sect of opposition lay in the resentment of some parties in Liverpool, who had been anxious to secure for themselves the advantages enjoyed by the railway company. Upon its merits, he mantained that the arrangement was calculated to be highly beneficial to the public.

Mr. J. C. EWART declared that Liverpool had no wish to deprive either Galway, Derry, Limerick, or Dublin, of any postal contract.

Mr. HUBBARD said that the contract was questionable in its intention, and brought about by gross misrepresentations.

The House divided.

For the vote	...	145
Against	...	39
Majority for vote ...	...	106

The vote of £60,000 was then agreed to.

The House then proceeded to discuss the next vote, buton the motion of an honourable member, was counted out at 2-40 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING—YESTERDAY.

Ebor—10 to 1 against Gladiolus; 10 to 1 against Underhand; 10 to 1 against Pax; 12 to 1 against Defender; 14 to 1 against Horace; 14 to 1 against Moorhen; 20 to 1 against Pellar; 20 to 1 against Springwell.

St. Leger—7 to 2 against Thormanby; 7 to 2 against Wizard; 12 to 1 against Sweetsauce; 12 to 1 against Wallace.

READING RACES.

Whitby Stakes—Sherburne, 1st; Rising Sun, 2nd; Twilight, 3rd. Seven ran.

Stand Plate—Baine, 1st; Citilla, 2nd; Comona, 3rd. Forbury Handicap—Vourlock, 1st; Conqueror, 2nd; Fault, 3rd.

Reading Stakes—Conqueror, 1st; Fairwater, 2nd; Little Lady, 3rd.

Coversham—Spiesbox, 1st; Artist, 2nd; Nabod, 3rd.

Whitley Thames Stakes—Sherbourne, 1st; Waterasprite, 2nd. Eight ran.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 9.—Sugar quiet; 865 hhds 58 tierces and 112 barrels Porto Rico chiefly sold, low to fine at 39s 6d to 46s; 601 bags Gurpatth Date, sold at 43s 6d to 44s 6d; 482 bags Saint Domingo, part sold at 37s to 41s; 2,200 bags China bought, very low to good brown, 32s 6d; low middling yellow, 37s. Coffee very steady; 2,500 bags Costa Rica, sold at 65s to 70s 6d. Tea, nothing passing; 45 chests for sale to-morrow. Rice quiet; 680 bags new Ballan held at auction for 11s 9d, buyers bid 11s 6d. Nothing reported privately at present. Saltpetre quiet but firm. Pepper firm. Tallow quiet; spot 52s 8d; 52s last three months; 52s 6d January to March.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of Shareholders in the "Great Southern and Western Railway Company" to the enclosed reply from the Secretary, in answer to an application for a free pass, heretofore granted to country shareholders, to enable them to attend the half-yearly meetings of the company. Can it be that the directors do not approve of the full attendance of shareholders at the late half-yearly meetings, or is there any quiet job to be perpetrated at the forthcoming ons, or better still, perhaps the directors intend to pull up the losses occasioned by the late accident in Cork (for which the shareholders are bleeding pretty freely), by the fares of the few shareholders who presume to intrude on their lordships at the next meeting.

I trust some of the proprietors who attend the meeting on Saturday next, will ask for an explanation of this arbitrary proceeding on the part of the directors.—I am, sir, yours truly,

A COUNTRY PROPRIETOR.

Great Southern and Western Railway,
Secretary's Office, Kingsbridge Terminus, Dublin,
7th August, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and to state in reply that we have discontinued issuing free passes to proprietors when attending on half yearly meetings. I regret, therefore, that I cannot comply with your request.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE SHILLING ART UNION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The committee of the Shilling Art Union of Ireland hesitate (according to the report in your paper of yesterday, August 8th) to exhibit the works of art selected by their prizeholders.

Now, sir, this is contrary to the custom of all Art Unions, is a dangerous precedent, and certainly should not be acted upon. Moreover, the prize actually paid should be attached to each picture, as a guide of charge to artists for the future, for the catalogue price and the price paid differ very much. It is stated, also, that the £100 prize has not been disposed of; no selection made; that no picture in the exhibition for selection is worth £100; therefore an artist is to be commissioned to paint one privately. Nothing can be more absurd. Surely the present exhibition is for prizeholders to choose from first to last; besides that there remain now many works of art, equal in merit and interest, comparatively, to those already chosen, and there is no reasonble excuse to deviate from a public law.

Moreover, an Art Union is not made to win prizes of great value, readily saleable, but to warm up, if possible, the dying embers of art, almost extinct in this country; and artists have a right to expect the public to bestow the reward of merit, and especially to choose for themselves, knowing full well that it is such an exercise that is to help to reanimate art, and to give a school of independent art to the country. Give the £100 prize and other prizes into the hands of private commission, and artists shall have but small encouragement to stretch themselves out to work at all for an exhibition here for the future. Private patronage should be largely exercised, if we are to have artists, and should go on uninterrupted, but without interference, with an Art Union, which stands in place of it, without risk or loss to any one. The foreign pictures exhibited this year are of great merit and of full value, but to select from them, in order to encourage Irish art at home, is about as monstrous a notion as could be proposed. Why they are at all on exhibition at the Academy is quite a marvel, and shows no real adhesion to the first principles of local encouragement to our resident artists, but quite the reverse, the depressing effect of which has been felt, and shall continue to be felt. so long as it is persisted in.

However, as the case now stands, there is nothing to prevent the £100 and the other prizeholders to go in and select from works of art and of merit, in our exhibition in Abbey-street.

It is no disgrace to select four pictures, or more, to the value of £100, and hang them up as art trophies instead of one picture, besides doing four times as much good, and setting a good example for the future. As for a room to exhibit in, they ought to remain exactly where they at present are. Surely a public body would not refuse to do a public good, but rather to rejoice in the opportunity.—Yours truly,

ARTIST.

[Presenting my name and address.]

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. BUTLER CREIGHE, AND OTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 9th August, 1860.

SIR,—In a few days I will publish an abstract of several hundred testimonials from my customers, whom I intended to produce as my witnesses, had the Crown proceeded at their commission which has closed to-day. From these testimonials it will appear that I am a benefactor, rather than a "locust;" and I earnestly entreat of all those who read the *ex-parte* evidence published to take the trouble of looking to the other side, by reading the testimonials from *bona fide* customers of mine for years; and I challenge the greatest scrutiny or contradiction of statements in over fourteen feet of a roll of testimonials, even from the greatest enemy or most virulent competitor in the guano trade. I expressed my intention of retiring from the guano trade in 1859, but it was represented to me that many hundred small farmers holding small lots of land, having neither credit nor means, would be left with their lands idle unless I supplied them with manures to grow turnips, with which they rear pigs, &c., and, when sold, pay their rents, and then pay me with gratitude.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

B. CREIGHE.

NEW SERVICE IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The afternoon special service at 3 o'clock on Sunday has been so well attended and appreciated by the people, that I would suggest to the pulpit committee to hold also another special service at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

There can be no sufficient objection to this proposal on the ground of interference, as it might be made short, suitable, and simple for the great body of the city, and serve also as a preparation and exhortation for adults, who are in the habit of attending the church at mid-day worship.—I am, sir, sincerely yours,

OBSERVER.

August 9, 1860.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the third of the special religious services held weekly in the above-named hall took place, when the Rev. T. A. Jones was the preacher. He took his text from the 3rd chapter of the Prophet Zephaniah and the 17th verse, wherein the Prophet reminds the people of Israel of the Lord's power to save, and that He will rejoice greatly over their salvation, &c. The preacher commenced his address by saying that it was an inseparable consequence of the salvation of an eternal soul that there should be joy in Heaven. This joy seemed to flow as a natural consequence from the former fact having been accomplished. There never was a sinner yet saved that it did not occasion joy in Heaven. This joy, too, was not confined to the angels of God Himself, but the Prophet Eadie there was a partaker in it. "He will rejoice over thee with joy," said Zephaniah in the text. Consequently, there were bursts of joy in Heaven over the salvation of every sinner. This declaration of the Lord rejoicing with them was exemplified in the 15th chapter of St. Luke, where "the shepherd who had found his lost sheep called unto his friends and neighbours, saying, rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep, which was lost." Again, in the parable of the lost piece, a woman who had lost the piece of silver, the same was inculcated: when she had found the piece she had lost, she called to her friends and neighbours to come and rejoice with her over it. It was the same in the parable of the Prodigal Son. His father killed the fatted calf, and called his friends and servants to make merry with him over his son's return. Just so was it in Heaven over the salvation of a soul. The angels, and God Himself, rejoiced over it. The preacher proceeded to notice the declaration of the prophet, that the Lord is mighty to save. This mightiness on His part was, however, conditional. The sinner must first seek salvation in earnest supplicating prayer, as in the case of the poor guilt-stricken publican, and the persecutor on his way to Damascus. It was prayer in both cases which made the Lord exercise His power to save. When Ananias went to the latter praying in Damascus, he exclaimed, "Behold, he prayeth!" And when he saw this he no longer feared to go and speak to him. Once a man cried to Him out of the depths of the wretchedness of his heart, and in obedience to his commands; then he found that God was a God of love. They who became God's people, were partakers of His grace, no matter whether they lived in the hut of the Esquimaux or the tent of Hottentot, in the desert or the trackless wilderness, the Lord would be with them, and take care of them, and rejoice over them. He would do this as He did in the case of Agar and her child, and of Jacob at Bethel, when he saw the ladder, or of the Apostle when sailing on the sea amidst the storm. The true believer might always "bathe himself in light divine," for, as good Dr. Watts had said—

"The saints are heavenly in His sight,
For in them He taketh great delight."

The preacher continued to elucidate and illustrate the text at great length further, and concluded by enforcing on the auditory God's willingness and readiness to save. The service was concluded with singing and the pronouncing of the blessing about 20 minutes past nine.

PEDESTRIANISM.—MR. J. LEVETT AND MR. W. JACKSON, THE AMERICAN DEER.—We have it from good authority that Mr. Levett has sent articles to Jackson, to the effect that if Mr. Jackson thinks he can beat him, Mr. Levett will run him another race of ten miles on Monday, the 3rd of September, and a race of four miles, on Monday, the 10th of September, 1860; each race to be for £25 of £50 a-side, as it may best suit the Deer. If neither of these suit Jackson, Levett will run him six miles for either of the above sums, on Monday, the 3rd of September, 1860, and allow him reasonable expenses—to run at the Rotundo.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PHŒNIX PARK.—A promenade will be held in the above gardens on Monday next, August 13th, at two o'clock, at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.

RATHDRUM.—The railway from Wicklow as far as Rathdrum is expected to be open in January next.

SPORTING PROSPECTS.—Although in most parts of Ireland the grouse are scarce this season, yet from certain districts the accounts are good. In the county of Meath grouse are represented as plentiful, but partridges scarce. In Wicklow, on the other hand, partridges are seen in large numbers.

BRAT.—Madame Ernestina will read at the Royal Marine Hotel, Bray, this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

SLIGO ELECTION.—Mr. Macdonogh's return has given general satisfaction. On Tuesday evening the following circular was issued by Dr. Gillooly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sligo:—"As Mr. Tennison is obliged, by the interference of Mr. Somers, to resign the candidature for the representation of the borough, I request that no Liberal elector will vote for Mr. Somers, on whom must devolve the odium and responsibility of the unsuccessful issue of the present contest. It is my earnest desire that there be no opposition whatever made to the Conservative candidate, and that there be no further manifestation against the Conservative candidate.

"+ L. GILLOOLY."

WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.—Rail-rollers are paid from £7 7s., to £10 10s. a-week, *i.e.*, £382 4s. to £546 per annum, or a rate of pay equal to that of lieutenant-colonel's in her Majesty's foot guards. Shinglers receive £4 15s. a-week, or £247 a-year, equal to the pay majors of foot; and furnace-men get £2, or £104 a-year the pay of lieutenant and adjutants.—*Quarterly Review for July.*

THE COTTON TRADE.—Mr. Chadwick states that the number of persons in Lancashire daily engaged in the various branches of the cotton trade, in 1859, was estimated at 400,000 persons, and that the average rate of wages paid to them (including boys, girls, and women) was 10s. 3½d. per week, or £10,653,000 per annum.—*Ibid.*

POSSIBILITY OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—It is calculated that the working-classes in England could easily lay by twenty millions a-year, their earnings being over £300,000,000 besides providing for the contingency of sickners and bad times; and Mr. Prentice, of Manchester, has stated that such a sum might yearly purchase some six hundred thousand forty-shilling freeholds, yielding a good interest for the money, and a county vote into the bargain—in a few years giving universal suffrage, by every man becoming a voter. But this is a kind of universal suffrage which no man need fear.—*Ibid.*

PINE APPLES.—During the last fortnight there have been more than 200,000 pine apples sold in London, the most of which are the growth of some of the West India islands, but more particularly of the island of Bermuda.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday information was given that on Wednesday last, Sergeant John Proudfoot, of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons, stationed at Portobello, terminated his existence by hanging himself. The information of the melancholy event was first forwarded to the police by Sergeant-Major Atkinson of the same regiment, who stated that the unfortunate victim of this rash act was found suspended by the neck in his own room, between eight and eleven o'clock on the above day. The body was taken down by Private John Houston and Serjeant Robert Seymors, who reported the circumstance to Surgeon Lockwood. On his examining the body, it appeared that life had been extinct at least one hour previous to the discovery of his suicide. The Sergeant-Major, in reporting the matter to the police authorities stated, that "at present there is no appearance of foul play in the case," nor any particular cause assigned for the perpetration of self-destruction on the part of Proudfoot.

NEAPOLITAN COURAGE.—The Neapolitans deserted even the gallant Murat at the first volley, when he led them against the Austrians at Tolentino, and they shouted victory or death till they heard the whistling of the balls. They can do nothing but run away, murder behind a hedge, and burn or plunder towns they are unable to hold. And yet, to look on in the ranks they are amongst the finest, the best dressed, and most accurately drilled troops in the world. General Church, an English officer, who obtained credit by raising and equipping for our service two battalions of Albanians, something on the old Greek model of costume, and who, after Ferdinand the Fourth's return to Naples, became his adjutant-general, urged him perpetually to come and look at his guards, newly disciplined, and bedizened with lace and frippery, as if they had been carefully unpacked from bandboxes. The king at length complied, muttering that it was an ineffable *seccatura*, fell asleep in his carriage while they were marching past, and being jogged up at the close, complimented his indefatigable lieutenant (who had ridden up to him for the purpose), saying, "General Church

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The proceedings of his Royal Highness in St. John's are reported by the special reporter of the *New York Herald*, who writes on the 26th of July:—Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, his Royal Highness held a *levee*, at which 200 persons were present. They received the various officials and societies. The citizens presented the address and Aldermen Grace also presented loyal addresses. The Prince pleases the populace immensely by his handsome countenance and mild, gentlemanly bearing. On Wednesday a splendid regetta took place on Lake Quidividi, near the city. There were ten boat races for prizes ranging from 40 dols to 25 dols. The races, the prizes ranging from 40 dols to 25 dols. The Prince was present, and stayed about an hour. After Prince was present, and stayed about an hour. After partaking of an excellent collation he rode leisurely round the lake and into the country. The crowd on this occasion was immense. There were thousands of ladies present, who joined heartily in cheering whenever the Prince appeared. A grand ball was given at the Colonial House. A gorgeous pavilion, representing a tent, was erected, and decorated with many-coloured flags, banners, and ribbons. Some beautiful drawings were also here and there dispersed. The bands of her Majesty's ship Hero and of the various regiments were at hand, and greatly contributed to the success of the demonstration. The whole city was again brilliantly illuminated. A dais was erected in the grand saloon for his Royal Highness. This was canopied with the crown plumes of the Prince of Wales, the English coat of arms, and the ancient motto, "Ich Dien"—I serve. There were thousands of persons of all ranks present. The Prince arrived at about 10 o'clock, and was greeted with loud, enthusiastic, and prolonged cheers—the band playing "God save the Queen." Prince was dressed in the full uniform of a British colonel. He was accompanied by the Earl of St. Germains, who was dressed in blue, with a badge, and the Duke of Newcastle, who wore his full uniform. The Prince danced six times during the evening, and remained with the company until half-past two o'clock this morning. The dancing, on the whole, among the company was not very good. The Prince affably and good-naturedly corrected some of the blundering dancers, and every now and then called out the different figures of the dance. He is himself a very graceful and accomplished dancer, as he fully proved in the way he whirled through waltzes, polkas, and quadrilles. While he danced he was repeatedly cheered, and he very properly took a new partner whenever he stood up to dance. The people everywhere are greatly delighted. The unpretending and genial disposition of the young Prince has gained him the affection of many true and worthy hearts. The noblemen who attended his Royal Highness did not mingle in the festivities of the dance. The ball was concluded at 3 o'clock this morning, but before leaving the Prince and suite expressed themselves greatly pleased at the cordial and affectionate reception accorded them. This has been a very fine, bright, and balmy day. At ten o'clock this morning it was reported that the Prince would soon after leave Government House, on his way to the Hero, and consequently a crowd collected to get a glance at the fortunate youth. A number of seats provided for the accomodation of the public were soon appropriated by the ladies, who took the utmost interest in the proceedings, the Government officials, the judges, the justices, and the Attorney-General, most of the latter of whom were dressed in full official costume, all showing their robes and wigs. The whole of the housetops in the vicinity, and the masts and yards of vessels in the harbour, were covered with people. The harbour was filled with small craft dressed in rainbow colours, sporting merrily about in the tranquil waters of the bay. The bells chimed sweetly as the procession advanced, and the interest of the scene every moment became greater. The Prince appeared on horseback. His Royal Highness rode slowly along, and the various trade processions followed him into the enclosure, preceded by a great band of school children, dressed in white garments. All the vessels in the harbour were covered with flags, and presented a very beautiful appearance. The Prince passed along the whole length of the procession, then, uncovering his head, took leave of Lady Bannerman and the officials, and stepped into the barge in waiting for him. His suite immediately followed, and then the guns of the war ships and of the citadel belched forth their deafening thunders, which were reverberated through hill and valley, and echoed back again. At the same moment loud cheers arose from the manned yards of the vessels of war, from the merchant vessels and smaller craft, and from the shore. As a pleasing incident, it was generally observed that the commander and crew of his Imperial Majesty's war steamer Sesostris entered fully into the general interest of the occasion. This noble vessel was gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and all the yards were manned in honour of the Prince, who was pulled alongside of the Hero in his barge, passing nearly under the bows of the steamer of England's "faithful ally." On stepping on to the deck of the Hero, the Prince turned round, gracefully bowed, and then retired."

FRANCE.

The following details are extracted from a letter dated Paris, August 7 :—

A despatch from Marseilles states that a portion of the troops bound to Syria have already sailed. Disturbances are breaking out in various parts of Asiatic Turkey; in Servia, Bulgaria, Roumelia, and along the shores up the Black Sea, at Sinope, and Trebizond, the Greeks are preparing for the fray, and seem only awaiting a signal to rise against the Mussulman population, which in those districts is greatly inferior in point of numbers. No doubt is entertained in political circles in Paris that the army destined to reach troops in Syria will be the signal for a general attack on the part of the rayas against the very existence of the Turkish empire.

A rumour is current in Paris that the British Government intend sending out Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Special Commissioner to Constantinople.

Up to this time no confirmation has been received of the landing of 1,500 Garibaldians on the main land, but there is every reason to believe that if it have not taken place already, it will not long be delayed. Garibaldi makes no secret of his intention of crossing over to Reggio, as soon as he has mustered a sufficient number of boats to ferry his men across. He had already collected 18 boats, each able to carry 50 men. A despatch states that 300 men were arrested as they were leaving Naples to join the "national army."

According to the *Patrie*, Garibaldi, in his answer to the King's letter, after announcing his intention to "go a-head," declared that he would not allow any duty to deliver Venetia, and that the possession of a powerful navy like that of Naples would enable him to do it.

The Emperor is having a grand cross of the Legion of Honour manufactured in diamonds for Abdel Kader, at a cost of £600.

The *Moniteur* publishes a first list of subscriptions for Christians in Syria, amounting to 28,493f. The Emperor's name is down for 25,000f., and that of the Empress for 10,000f.

The following letter from Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed to M. Bertani, of Genoa, is published in the *Diritto*. It strongly recalls a well-known French proverb—*Les cousins se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas* :—

"Sir,—Twice honoured by the popular suffrages of my heroic Corsica, I think it my duty to protest against an assertion of the *Movimento* of Genoa and other journals that a certain Gricelli, who had been very properly expelled from Sicily, is an ex-officer. No, sir, this Gricelli has never been an officer. I know him—he is an ex-police spy, and if he meditated anything against Italy and her noble champion, I disavow him as a Corsican, and I do not fear to be contradicted by my excellent fellow-citizens. Corsica, Italian in language and manners, is French by duty, by choice, and by fraternity in glory. The laurels she prizes most are those which her children gathered at Magenta and Solferino. Margaci, the first who fell at Montebello, was a Corsican. In the eyes of Corsicans, Garibaldi is a Sampiero, a national hero, dear in triumph, dearer still in adversity, who loves arms and liberty. He is sacred, and the Corsicans would rush to save a thousand *vendette* against the man who should pluck a hair from the head which is surrounded by a halo of patriotic love and of Italian hopes. Such are our true sentiments. I affirm that to you, as the worthy representative of the brave man whom I count with pride among the Italian friends of Charles Bonaparte and Cencio Valentine of dear, illustrious, and glorious memory.—Accept, &c.,

"PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

"Representative of the French people in the Constitutional Assembly of 1848, and the Legislative Assembly elected by Corsica and the Ardeche."

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Pireus of Athens, July 28 :—

"A day or two after I wrote my last letter we received such startling intelligence by telegraph from Syria, that our captain, upon his own responsibility, steamed off to Beyrout at once. We arrived there about four days afterwards, and found the Druses, a powerful tribe of Mahomedans, massacreing Christians all over the country, and threatening to attack Beyrout. The Turkish troops were doing nothing towards preventing them, but rather encouraged them, and, in two or three instances, actually took part in killing the unfortunate Christians. The arrival of ourselves, a French frigate, and a large Russian frigate, however, prevented them attacking Beyrout, and about a week afterwards my old ship, the Exmouth, 90, came in, which made the inhabitants of Beyrout feel themselves quite safe. Two or three days after that we were suddenly ordered to get up steam with all speed, and found we were going to rescue some poor wretches who had escaped a fearful massacre at a place called Deir-el-Kamar, and had managed to fetch the seashore at Dimit, about 15 miles off. When we got to the place pointed out, we saw on some hills about two miles off the beach, crowds of women and children huddled together, apparently in great distress, and we could not make out how it was they did not come down to the beach to be taken off. So the captain sent me ashore with all the boats to bring them off. I made all the boats lay off the surf, and then landed myself, with an interpreter. I met an armed party of Druses on landing, and told them I wished to see the chief, as it appeared it was he that would not allow the people to depart. I went about two miles to a village where the chief lived. On my way up I met crowds of women and children in a fearful state of distress, but no men; they had all been killed. If I had been an angel, I could not have been more blessed; for, poor creatures, no sooner did they catch sight of a man in uniform, than they fell down at my feet and kissed my hands, and implored me to save them. Of course I did not understand their language, but I was told what they said by the interpreter.

"I was received in great state by the Druse chief, he and I sitting down and drinking coffee, while all the smaller chiefs stood around uncovered. I then told him I had come from my captain, to request him to allow the unfortunate women and children to embark on board of us without further molestation; that the English liked the Druses, and admired their bravery, as long as they did not hurt women and children, but if they injured them they would make the English their enemies. The old Druse chief told me they never warred with women and children, and that he would be very happy to allow them to embark, and that the armed Druses with them were only for their protection. So I told him to send them all down to the beach at once. I was quite astonished to see the number of them; instead of 200 or 300, as we heard there were, there were at least 1,500, and the most horrible part was there was hardly a man to be seen, or a boy over 12 years old; they had all been massacred—husbands, brothers, and fathers, every one. Poor things bands, brothers, and fathers, every one. Poor things they seemed overjoyed to get away, and when they got to the beach I had the greatest difficulty in preventing them throwing themselves into the sea, and had to drag one or two of them out of the surf myself.

"We only had about eight boats, but these we began to load with all despatch, every poor woman and child having to be carried through a tremendous surf to the boats. However, our blue jackets worked well and cheerfully, only I must say that they very unfairly gave preference to the pretty girls, and when any old mother wanted to be carried off I was obliged to order some man personally to do it. Some of the women and children were badly wounded. They had been wounded while clinging to their husbands and fathers when they were killed. As soon as a boat was loaded she was sent off to the ship, and the poor wretches stowed as close as they would lie on board, and then the boat was sent back. After two hours' hard work our decks were packed as close as possible, and we had room for no more. The gunboat, I must tell you, was full of fugitives from Sidon, so that she could not hold any. The panic had set in; the panic was increasing fast, and two or three of our boats had been pitched bottom up on the beach and there were still 700 unfortunate women and children on the beach with hardly a stitch of canvas on, and that little wet, all footsore, having travelled 30 miles the previous day, and some of them had not touched any food for two or three days. I sent for the Druse chief, and made him understand that we could take them until the morrow, when I said we would come again and bring off the rest of them, as the Gannet was firing guns for my recall. I went off leaving them all horribly disappointed on the beach, poor things! When I went on board I found almost every inch of deck covered. We had 700 women and children on board, and only about a score of men who had escaped. It was the most distressing sight I ever saw or hope to see again, for now that the immediate fear of death was removed, they began to feel conscious of the full extent of their misfortunes—houses burnt down and all their male relatives massacred—and they began to scream, tear their hair off in handfuls, and beat their breasts in a most horrible manner. We did all we could to soothe them. Officers and men are all vieing with each other in feeding them with biscuit and giving them clothes, &c. I could tell you hundreds of anecdotes about them, but must reserve them for another time, as we are off directly. Suffice it to say, we took them to Beyrout, and after a miserable night for them, poor things, we through as they were, landed them next morning, and the gunboat was sent up and brought down the remaining 700 that night. We got great credit for the affair, and my name figured in a despatch to the Admiral. After stopping on the coast for about a fortnight, we were ordered back to Athens, and when we got here found we had to join the Admiral, who was at Zante. We picked him up at sea, and, after cruising with the fleet between that place and Corfu for a week, the Admiral left us to go with his fleet to Beyrout, where things are getting worse, and ordered us to Constantinople, where we are to be stationed for the present."

SPAIN.

By a letter from Madrid, dated July 24, we learn—There is an intrigue in progress against O'Donnell, and although the state of affairs does not amount to a Ministerial crisis, the occurrence of one is thought to be quite within the cards. During the last three years O'Donnell has shown himself more of a courtier than one would have expected from certain parts of his conduct in 1854; he has displayed considerable tact in averting the perils of Royal disapprobation and palace manœuvres, without, at the same time, making concessions that would have greatly compromised his policy, not to say his reputation. But there are certain questions on which he finds it impossible to temporise, because to do so would be to put arms in the hands of his enemies, and to expose himself to still increasing exigencies. It is said that one of those questions has now arisen. Is is hoped, however, that the difficulty will be got over, and that the Queen will perceive in time how much she would lose by parting with her present advisers, or at least with the chief among them. If Spain has of late shown such unmistakeable signs of progress, and if her material prosperity is rapidly developing itself, it is owing in great measure to the absence of political commotions and to the stability of a Government which is is admitted, even by some whose personal sympathies are not with it, to be practically the best which the country has known in our time. If the O'Donnell Cabinet resigned to-morrow, I believe it would be impossible to form another that would have the least chance of duration. If its exit from power were effected or accompanied by anything of the nature of a pronunciamento, the shock, there can be no doubt, would be great to Spain's improving credit—a credit founded, not on fidelity which fulfils, but on fidelity which fails, her obligations, for in financial morality she has shown herself grievously deficient—but on the tranquillity she has now for an unusually long period enjoyed, and on the development of the immense natural wealth it has permitted and encouraged. Independently of the merits it may possess, the Spanish people, the O'Donnell Cabinet should find support, were it merely because it has kept the country quiet without the employment of means either corrupt or tyrannical; also because—as is well known to all who are acquainted with the present state of political parties in Spain—it is quite certain that it would be succeeded by a worse. It is reported that the plan put forward by the French Government for the admission of Spain as a sixth Great Power is likely to be acceded to, notwithstanding that, were the matter strictly investigated, it may be questioned whether her position and weight justify the favour, as they certainly do not establish a right to rank with five countries the least of which, although now of reduced resources, is still surpassing her in population, immeasurably her superior in power and influence. The proposed act of grace on the part of the Great Powers would hardly be promoted by a relapse into the old habits during the prevalence of which Spain used to have a revolution a year, and a change of Ministry every three or six months. But there is one thing which all Spaniards, with the exception of those cliques of adventurers who care for nothing and stick at nothing in their pursuit of place and pelf, have learnt to regard with abhorrence, and that is the overthrow of a Government with which the country is satisfied by a Royal whim or a backstairs intrigue. Queen Christina is notoriously one of the most popular of Sovereigns; there are not a few in Spain who would gladly see her out of it. She has had considerable experience of the perils of misgovernment, and has at least once been in great danger from its consequences, and in times when Bourbon thrones have an evident tendency to tremble, she will do wisely not to trifle with the welfare of her people to gratify a caprice, or in obedience to the exactions of a bigoted Camarilla.

PIEDMONTESE AND NAPLES.

A correspondent writing from Turin, August 4th' says :—

The expeditions to Sicily still continue, though, since La Farini's forced return from Palermo, the National Society has shut its office for enlistment. The youth of Lombardy and the Genoese seem to have caught the fever of emigration; week after week they come to the port of Genoa; Bertani sends them off by thousands, and still the tide is on the increase. Abo ut twenty hundred young Lombards, students of Pavia, the sons of the gentry of Brescia, the mountaineers of Bergamo, the flower of the youth of Genoa, have already crossed the Mediterranean, as if Sicily were the land of promise. Even the bloody day of Melazzo, where without artillery they encountered the picked troops of Bosco, and won the victory only by the most sanguinary sacrifice of countless lives, seems but to increase the enthusiasm of the volunteers. Fourteen thousand more names are inscribed in Bertani's books, all eager to join Garibaldi, and to fight for the unity of Italy, whilst the subscriptions of Northern Italy continue to pour into the hands of the Genoese physician, who, in his modest dwelling in the corner of the Via Nuova wields more power than any Minister. Always surrounded by those energetic volunteers, by officers who throw up their commissions in order to fight as privates under Garibaldi, by members of the Opposition who distrust Cavour, by refugees from all countries who suspect the policy of France, it is quite natural that Bertain should be influenced by these, and that he should have entered into some wild schemes about an invasion of the Papal States, the overthrow of Lamoriciere's hordes, and a diversion in the Abruzzi in favour of Garibaldi, who within a few days is to attack the Bourbons in the south of the peninsula. The Government could not long remain ignorant of these plans, and it got information from Genoa, from Bologna, from Florence, about the intended expedition, the trysting places, the men in command, and the deposits of arms. Count Cavour's position then became difficult; he had to prevent a violation of the central Roman territory, which might lead to a breach with France, and hasten on an Austrian war at a time which is not auspicious for a trial of arms, and yet he did not wish to put himself in opposition to all the generous feelings of the country, and to organise a civil war at a moment when King Victor Emmanuel says that he feels sympathy with all those who desire the unity of Italy, even if they do not love him. Farini, therefore, the Minister of Home Affairs, the man who had successfully organised the Æmili, and brought about the annexation without losing the confidence either of the landed interest or of the advanced Italian party, was sent last week to Genoa to divert the leaders of the intended movement from their ill-advised schemes. Whoever knows Bertani and his friends will easily understand that the task was beset with difficulties of a very serious character. Still with the most consummate skill, Farini overcame the distrust of the Opposition, and Bertani, on the other hand, proved patriotic and wise enough to yield to the other, and not to pursue his revolutionary plans. On the very eve of their execution the plans of invasion were abandoned, the men recalled to Genoa to be sent off to Garibaldi, and the country saved from political difficulties, which might have thrown Europe into a war which destroyed the long and patient labours of Piedmont for the slow but certain achievement of Italian unity. Farini has again saved his country.

As to the disorganisation of Naples, it is beyond belief. The reactionary party organise their forces openly in the provinces, and the revolutionists do the same in the capital. Even the beggars in the streets claim their penny "for the sake of Garibaldi," and express their thanks by saying, "May Victor Emmanuel soon repay you twenty-fold!" The daily papers publish the decrees and proclamations of Garibaldi and Medici under the eyes of the Ministry, and one of them actually headed the account of the battle of Melazzo with the words "Grande victoria!—the Neapolitans defeated." One only of the Ministry is really popular—Liborio Romano; the others are distrusted, and still more so the King, who refuses to disband the foreign mercenaries and the royal guards. Such, however, is the deadening influence of the despotic reign of the late King, that the Neapolitans have lost all energy, and instead of themselves striking the blow, they wait for Garibaldi, and prefer to accept their freedom from the foreigner to winning it for themselves. Everything is prepared for co-operation with the Dictator of Sicily, but nobody is found to initiate the movement independently of the North Italian volunteers. As to the constitution, it is regarded as a dead letter, and the elections had to be postponed, since the citizens who have got the franchise have nearly all abstained from complying with the formalities required for their being put on the electoral list. Some neglected to secure their franchise, because they think it quite superfluous since Garibaldi is soon to overthrow all this rotten fabric. Others, again, abstain, lest in case of a reactionary movement, the electoral list should be considered as a list of proscription. Thus, between the hopes of Garibaldi's speedy arrival and the fear of a restoration of despotism, the ministry find no support in the middle classes, and remain helpless for good as well as for evil.

BARBARITY IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM IN ENGLAND.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Tuesday last, William Slater was brought up on remand, and William Vivian was placed at the bar beside him (having been apprehended the previous night), on the charge of killing and slaying William Swift, an inmate of the Colney-hatch Asylum. Mr. Lewis attended on both prisoners.

Mr. Tyrrell Giles said that William Varney, another inmate, was, in his opinion, capable of giving a rational account of transactions which took place before his eyes.

William Varney deposed—I am in No. 11 ward; the deceased, Swift, was brought to that ward on Monday, 10th of May, and died on Saturday; on Thursday he appeared very well, and sat very heartily at dinner; after dinner I was in the gallery, while the other prisoner and some of the patients were playing at cards and draughts in the recess; Swift was in the habit of talking very loud and very "erroneous," and was doing so then; Slater told him to hold his noise, but Swift went on as before; Slater then took hold of him, and threw him down, and then dragged him by the neck to the padded room, which is about ten or eleven yards from the recess; while they were in the padded room I heard a great noise of knocking and lumping about, and the man cried out a good deal; he cried "Oh, dear," and "Oh, Lord," and sometimes made a noise as if he could not speak at all; I did not see him again that night; he was locked up in the padded room till Saturday morning; he sat at the table with me at breakfast on Saturday morning; before breakfast he said to Slater, "It was too bad to kick me so," at the same time laying his hand on his chest as if in pain; he seemed to have difficulty in sitting down and getting up again; he eat his breakfast; he seemed, except for the difficulty of rising and sitting down, much as usual; we dined about one, he on his dinner; I went out about half-past two to play at cricket, and saw Swift just before I left, when he seemed as usual; I never afterwards saw him alive; I returned about half-past seven; the door of the padded room was locked; when I first spoke of this it was on being required to do so; I was taken and examined; on Sunday morning, when I came down from 13 ward, where I sleep, to 11 ward, where I pass the day, I found the door of the padded room open, and then heard that Swift was dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis—I heard of the coroner's inquest; I did not mention to any one, except the patients, that I knew anything about it; I mentioned it to the missioners about a fortnight since; Grover told me on Monday that he believed the man was dead, adding, "I am glad I was out of it;" but I don't recollect telling him what I saw on Friday; I might have mentioned it, but I don't think I did; Grover was absent on Saturday evening and Sunday, and then the prisoners were the only attendants in the ward; I am Grover's daily attendant in the ward; I never saw the doctor frequently; I never told the doctor about the ill-usage of Swift; about a fortnight ago I mentioned it to the commissioners; I am the only persons in authority whom I saw in the interval were the prisoners, the other attendant Grover, and the two medical men; when Swift was thrown down I am sure he did not throw himself down; there were more than a dozen patients present; many of them could not give evidence, as they talk a great deal of nonsense; Clark and Salter could give evidence, and so could Etherington, though he talks wildly sometimes; he don't make mistakes about what occurred in the ward; Overall could give evidence if he liked, but he said this morning that he would not come; Salter talks as reasonably any one in the ward, and Clark is often furious with knives and scissors, which would not be done if he were wild; I made no remark about this matter to the keepers, because I knew it would be of no service; I did not mention it to the keeper who locked me up that night; it was either Kemp or Slack, the attendants of No. 13 ward; Swift was not six minutes in the padded room in 11 ward; if there was a great noise it can be heard in the adjoining room.

Mr. Henry—Is it usual for two attendants to go into the padded room with a patient?

Witness—Yes; they take him in there and kick and knock him about, for the safety of the country in a humiliated position before the public. (Hear, hear.) He characterised this act of the Government as partial, and said if it was the case of a Protestant clergyman they would not have interfered to rescue him from deserved censure. Had a Protestant clergyman conducted himself as the Rev. Mr. Fox had done, he deserved no protection.

After some further evidence,

Mr. Sleigh applied for a remand.

Mr. Lewis hoped the magistrate would accept bail.

Mr. Henry could not take the bail now, but Mr. Lewis had better have sureties ready at the next hearing.

The prisoners were then remanded.

The Globe thus comments on the above case:—

We would, of course, say nothing to prejudice the case of the two attendants at Colney Hatch Asylum, against whom a charge of manslaughter, at the instance of the Commissioners of Lunacy, is in course of investigation. But this occurrence, coupled with some observations in the report just issued from the Commons Select Committee on "the operation of the Acts of Parliament and Regulations for the care and treatment of Lunatics and their property," leads us to remark briefly on some points suggested by the case and document before us.

The difficulty on the threshold of investigation of the case of Slater and Vivian is that of knowing how much to believe of the evidence of the fellow-inmates of the deceased. But this very difficulty suggests considerations of more extended importance than the decision which may be arrived at in the individual case. The less reliance can safely be placed on the evidence of lunatic witnesses, the less uncontrolled discretion should be left to subordinate functionaries, in coercive restraint of persons supposed to be afflicted with the complaint of it. Madame de Staël, in her 'Considerations on the French Revolution,' makes the remark that as long as you keep your feet, you keep the multitude in respect—as soon as you are down, you are trampled on. The inmates of lunatic asylums may be considered as having lost their moral position, and as being only too liable to be trampled upon by persons of rude and vulgar minds, who may have them in charge. A melancholy instance of this was that of George III., of whom it has lately been related, that when he became excited in his malady, to rapid and rambling talk, a brutal and unfeeling keeper would push him down violently into a chair, exclaiming, "There's your King for you!" If such things could happen to the highest personage in the land in the helplessness of insanity, what may not happen to numberless obscure victims in coarse, uncontrolled hands! It should be remembered that the behaviour of lunatics in the paroxysms of their disorder is necessarily provoking to those in charge of them; who, if they be not persons of cultivated and disciplined minds, will naturally be disposed to wreak their ill-humour, and save themselves immediate trouble by taking the severest course immediately in their power, which, happily, does not now include lashing and chaining their unfortunate patients.

We are not saying whether the course taken tow ards the lunatic Swift was, or was not, justified in the case; we are not saying whether the attendants did, or did not, use undue violence in taking it. What we say is, that very frequent irritation must be excited in the immediate attendants of lunatics by the mere loquacious irrationality of those unfortunate persons; and that the temptation must sometimes arise of taking the shortest way of dealing with them by locking them up "in the padded room" by themselves. That such a course never should be taken without necessity must be self-evident. It is no less evident that it never can be taken without coming in some degree in conflict with the patient in the state of excitement which it is meant to repress. Under those circumstances, a struggle of more or less violence is likely to be the consequence; and who is to testify to the employment of no more than *necessary* violence, when the only witnesses present are liable to be set down as prejudiced by the evidence of lunatic asylums may be considered as having lost their of their own kindred? Such considerations as these call for the most careful investigation, and as being only too liable to be trampled upon by persons of rude and vulgar minds, who may have them in charge. A melancholy instance of this was that of George III., of whom it has lately been related, that when he became excited in his malady, to rapid and rambling talk, a brutal and unfeeling keeper would push him down violently into a chair, exclaiming, "There's your King for you!" If such things could happen to the highest personage in the land in the helplessness of insanity, what may not happen to numberless obscure victims in coarse, uncontrolled hands! It should be remembered that the behaviour of lunatics in the paroxysms of their disorder is necessarily provoking to those in charge of them; who, if they be not persons of cultivated and disciplined minds, will naturally be disposed to wreak their ill-humour, and save themselves immediate trouble by taking the severest course immediately in their power, which, happily, does not now include lashing and chaining their unfortunate patients.

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